as differences of opinion were bound to exist in such matters. If the Vannampara anicut was not feasible, the investigation should include the question of constructing a dam higher up in Chittar No. 1. The investigation should be entrusted only to experts.

Till the schemes suggested above for channel irrigation materialised, an annual grant of Rs. 50,000 should be made for repairs to and improvement of minor irrigation works in the Vilavankod taluk. The modification of the rule that, in case of tanks commanding not more than five acres, the repair should be done at the sole cost of the ryots led to hardship. It would be possible to sell some minor tanks and improve the major tanks so as to cover further areas.

A deputation of the people of Vilavankod met the Chief Engineer at the Kuzhittura T. B. on the 20th Kumbham 1100, and discussed questions regarding channel and tank irrigation in the taluk. The feasibility of constructing a dam at Valiattumukam with a view to irrigate the western *pakuthies* was also considered. He promised to conduct the investigation proposed and recommend enhanced allotments for minor irrigation works in the taluk. A local inspection of Vannampara and Chittar No. 1 was since conducted. As the taluk was occasionally subjected to floods, early steps should be taken to proceed with the enquiries already commenced and to have the schemes investigated by experts.

DEWAN'S REPLY : Mr. Narayana Pillai, in regard to the increased allotment for minor irrigation works, I may draw your attention to the fact that the restoration and improvement of minor irrigation tanks has already been taken up by the Chief Engineer and a special section has been formed by him. You will find that, in 1099, Rs. 7,433 has been spent on such restorations and improvements, and in the following year Rs. 12,337 has been spent, and in the current year's budget there is a provision for the purpose, Rs. 15,000 for incomplete works, and Rs. 13,000 for new works. So, you will see that, so far from neglecting this duty, the Government are carrying it on more vigorously.

2. Then you turn to the question of channel irrigation in the Vilavankod taluk from the Kodayar. This is a matter which requires very careful investigation and, I daresay, will be taken up when it is found that Kodayar is able to supply water to Vilavankod. As you know, the Right Bank Channel was abandoned some time ago as it was found that it was not worth constructing.

75. Agricultural needs of the Trivandrum taluk.

MR. GOVINDAN PADMANABHAN (*Member, Trivandrum taluk, Group II*) prefaced his representations with the observation that every right has a corresponding duty and every duty a corresponding right. The Government had a right to claim as tax a portion of the produce from land, but theirs was the duty to provide the landowners with the necessary conveniences for cultivation. While the duty of the ryot to pay taxes was willingly performed, the Government failed to discharge their duty of providing irrigational and other aids.

The tanks and channels in the northern *pakuthies* of the Trivandrum taluk were neglected, had become useless or had been encroached upon. The ryots were obliged to depend entirely on the rains, and failure of crops was not rare. At the eighteenth session of the Assembly, the Dewan promised to consider the matter sympathetically, but nothing had yet materialised. The taluk irrigation committee and the local P. W. D. officers had been interviewed by the ryots and the necessity for each work explained. The following were the more important works that should be undertaken without delay :—

(i) The construction of a dam across the Amayar, a furlong to the south of the Ullur bridge, would serve to irrigate 350 acres of land. Investigation and survey had been completed. The work should be treated as an urgent major work and executed this year.

(ii) Another anicut near the Kelamangalam temple and a few *muttoos* or cross-bars between Kannanmula and Maruthur bridge were necessary.

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(iii) The deepening and restoration simultaneously of the tank at Cheeliyottukonam in Survey No. 1619/29 in the Uliazhattura *pakuthi* would prevent the recurring failure of crops in about 1000 acres of land.

(iv) A road connecting the Kariattu branch road which joined the M. C. Road and the Trivandrum-Quilon road near the 6th mile was necessary for the transport of manure. The need for this road had been pressed often in the past, but the provision for the work, though made in the budget for 1098, was allowed to lapse. In the budget for 1101, a sum of Rs. 2,500 has been provided under item No. 117, page xxiv of the P. W. Detailed Budget. No work had yet been commenced on the spot. The lands required should be acquired under the urgency clause and the work completed before the end of the year.

(v) The Periamanakkonattu *chira* situated about five furlongs to the west of the Pangappara bridge and the Kannottukonattu tank in the Cheruvakkal *pakuthi* should be deepened and improved for the benefit of the *elas* in Pangappara and Cheruvakkal *pakuthies*.

(vi) Certain works were necessary for the supply of water to the wet lands in Kazhakuttam, Kulattur and Pallipuram *pakuthies*. The Tettiyar should be widened and deepened as far as Veli backwater in order to prevent the submergence of the lands down the Kazhakuttam bridge during the rainy season. Damage was now caused to the crops and also to the public road. The earth obtained by the excavation could with advantage be used to raise and strengthen the eastern bank where breaches usually occurred.

The registry of tank-beds and channels should be strictly prohibited. Assignment of such *porambokes* should be made only after consulting a body of local officials and non-officials and ascertaining the wishes of the leading ryots of the *ela* affected.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Govindan Padmanabhan, I have listened attentively to the brief dissertation on rights and duties with which you prefaced your remarks and may I on my side give you a counsel of self-help?

2. In regard to the first point you have taken up, *viz.*, the benefits to be derived from the construction of a dam across the Amayar, I find that the usefulness of the dam will be confined to 30 acres. Therefore it is a minor irrigation work and I am afraid you have to ask the ryots to contribute half the cost.

MEMBER: It will irrigate more than 350 acres.

DEWAN: That is a matter on which Government experts have pronounced an opinion and you must expect me to accept their opinion. However, I see no objection to order a re-examination.

3. The second point is the construction of groynes in Amayar at intervals. It is also a work which falls upon the ryots.

4. In regard to deepening of tank No. 2 Cheeliyottukonam, the Chief Engineer has prepared an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,180 and if the ryots agree to pay half the cost, the work will be taken up.

5. In regard to the fourth point, deepening of the *chira* in Periamanattukonam, also, an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,620 has been prepared and if the ryots agree to contribute a moiety of the cost, the work will be undertaken.

6. Your fifth point relates to the deepening of the tank in Kannottukonam. This work is not included in the tanks recommended by the Taluk Irrigation Committee for improvement; but whether it should be improved or not will be considered.

7. Your sixth point relates to widening of the Tettiyar and maintaining it. The *todu* is being maintained from this year forward at a cost of Rs. 50 a mile, including improvements and widening generally. The local P. W. D. officer has been ordered to begin work this year.

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8. In regard to the early completion of the road between the 6th mile of the M. C. Road and the 6th mile of the Trivandrum-Quilon road, an estimate for the work amounting to Rs. 28,820 has already been sanctioned. The only reason why it has not been taken up is that there are more urgent demands on the services of the department.

76. Medical relief.

MR. KORA OUSEPH (*Member, Kottayam taluk, Group II*) said that compared with Baroda, Travancore had too few hospitals and dispensaries and too few midwives. The amount spent by the Government in this direction did not work up even to half a chuckram per head of population. More hospitals and dispensaries should therefore be established. Where there were no hospitals or dispensaries, *Ayurvedic Vaidyasalas* with dispensing and in-patient wards should be established. They should be conducted by the Government like the hospitals and the *Vaidyans* paid at least Rs. 30 per mensem as salary. The *Ayurveda* system had been given special facilities in Madras and Cochin and it was necessary that Travancore also should progress in this matter. They should allow at least a fourth of the amount annually spent on allopathic medical institutions for *Ayurvedic* institutions. The development of the Trivandrum Ayurveda College was also necessary. It should be located in a better place and should have attached to it a pharmacy, an in-patient ward and a herbarium. These were necessary to give a course of practical training to the students. Similarly, there should be Ayurveda schools all over the State.

Lastly, he urged the necessity for opening an Ayurveda college somewhere in North Travancore. Such an institution would, in addition to its usefulness as a medical institution, to some extent find occupation for a large number of educated youths in Travancore who had practically no means of livelihood.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Korah Ouseph, I notice that you have very thoughtfully printed your representation. If you will be so kind as to hand me a copy, I will carefully read it and consider your suggestions when any question on *Ayurveda* is taken up.

77. Reform of the Ayurveda Department and encouragement of Ezhavas.

MR. N. KUNJURAMAN VAIDYAN (*Member, Nominated*) premised by saying that the *Ayurveda* system of treatment was the best suited to the climatic conditions of India and that 90 per cent. of the population followed that system of treatment with complete faith in its efficacy. He also referred to the popularity of the *Ayurvedic* medical preparations and to the success which some ofthose who received instruction in the Travancore Ayurveda College received in foreign lands such as Madura and Ceylon. For the development of such a system in Travancore certain facilities were necessary.

The grants now given were too low for the status of the *vaidyans* and it was necessary to grade the *vaidyasalas* into four and the *vaidyans* given Rs. 25, Rs. 35, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 respectively as grants. Each *vaidyasala* should have the required medicines and the *vaidyans* should have examination qualifications or be men of established reputation in the profession. It was also necessary to enhance the grants to *Ayurveda* schools at least to Rs. 15 for each class. The enhancement of the pay of all the officers in the Ayurveda Department was equally necessary, and this should particularly be done as regards the teachers.

Secondly, there should be more Inspectors of *Vaidyasalas* as one Inspector cannot be expected to tour throughout Travancore and inspect the institutions properly.

Thirdly, the pupils in the Ayurveda College and Schools received only theoretical instruction. This was hardly sufficient for a practitioner. An Ayurveda physician skilled in the preparation of medicines should be appointed to demonstrate the methods to the pupils. There should also be, attached to the college, a hospital and a herbarium for giving the students a practical course of instruction.

Then, in regard to the further popularisation of the system, it was considered necessary to induce rich *jenmies*, popular representatives and municipalities to make

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